

them. I am wearing just the opposite to what I was wearing and only half the strength. I cannot find words to express my gratitude for all Hyssop Compound has done for me and can do for others' * * * 'This is to certify that I have tried all the best doctors of Kansas City and used every remedy I could hear of; went to Hot Springs; suffered five years from syphilitic sciatic rheumatism and gout. I was a nervous wreck. I heard of Hyssop Compound and tried one bottle, which relieved me instantly, after taking the third bottle I feel as well as I ever did in my life.'"

On December 5, 1933, the appearance and answer of the Hyssop Medicine Co., the sole intervener, having been withdrawn, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21786. Misbranding of Red Heart Blood Tabs. U. S. v. 8 Packages of Red Heart Blood Tabs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31053. Sample no. 46211-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Red Heart Blood Tabs, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On September 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight packages of Red Heart Blood Tabs at Alexandria, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 19, 1932, by the Reese Chemical Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of iron carbonate, zinc phosphide, calcium carbonate, and extracts of plant drugs, including nux vomica and a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Red Heart Blood Tabs Blood Nerve and System Tonic * * * Red Heart Blood Tabs * * * Use Red Heart Blood Tabs When you need a tonic or feel a lack of Ambition * * * Red Heart Blood Tabs for Blood and Nerve Troubles"; (blown on bottle) "Blood Tabs Blood and System Tonic"; (circular) "Blood Tabs A Powerful Nerve and Blood Tonic Vim * * * Ambition Zip Strength Punch Fight Energy Youth Pep * * * System Tonic for Men and Women. Aids in stimulating self confidence. Makes you feel healthier and stronger. If you are run down and nervous Blood-Tabs will tone your system and aid in bringing back your health and strength."

On January 22, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21787. Adulteration and misbranding of Giles' Germicide. U. S. v. Giles Remedy Co. and Sanford F. Giles. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 28060. I.S. no. 44215.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Giles Germicide, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. It was also claimed that the article was an antiseptic and germicide and that it was a condensed form of oxygen absorbed in a nutritive oil and could be used with perfect safety, whereas it was not an antiseptic or germicide, it was not a condensed form of oxygen absorbed in nutritive oil, and it contained ingredients that might be harmful.

On December 13, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Giles Remedy Co., a corporation, and Sanford F. Giles, of Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants on or about May 26, 1931, from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of Giles' Germicide that was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of linseed oil, camphor, and ether. Bacteriological tests showed that the article was neither an antiseptic nor a germicide.